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Average on week days..... 8,644
Average Sunday..... 17,629

WEATHER FOR SALT LAKE.

Fair.
THE METALS.
Silver, 63 1/2 per ounce.
Copper (cathodes), 12.3-12.5 per pound.
Lead, 4 1/2 per 100 pounds.

HELP THE CADETS.

The finance committee that is raising funds with which to send the High school cadets to San Francisco worked hard during four days of last week. They succeeded in raising a little less than \$4,000. To this will be added the sums contributed by the cadets and their immediate families. The total is, however, not less than \$5,000 short of the amount that will be required. The finance committee is not discouraged. Its members will continue at work until the last minute of the eleventh hour. Thousands of people have expressed sympathy with the movement. But all the sympathy in Salt Lake City will not suffice to send one boy to San Francisco.

Do not imagine that the committee is not glad to hear expressions of good will. It is, but such expressions should always be accompanied, whenever it is possible, by a check for as much money as is possible. The Herald believes strongly in this movement. Dozens of citizens have responded liberally to the appeal for funds. Dozens more would respond if somebody would call upon them. But these people should not wait to be called upon.

The committee should know by Tuesday whether or not it will be possible to raise the entire sum needed. It positively must know not a moment later than Thursday. The time is too short to afford the opportunity to see everybody. Salt Laker, if they want to prevent this movement from falling through, if they wish to obviate the necessity of letting people outside know that we have failed to carry out the most splendid project ever undertaken by any city, must give promptly and liberally.

You are asking where to send your money. Send it to any newspaper office in Salt Lake City. Send it to M. H. Walker, general treasurer of the fund. Send it to any prominent business house or bank in Salt Lake City, and you will receive a receipt and proper credit for anything you give. And you need not by any means hold back because you cannot afford to give a large amount. The small subscriber will be received just as cordially as the large subscriber, for the man who gives only a little very often gives more in proportion to his means than the man who gives much.

It has been said that the families of the cadets should bear all the expenses. Now the finance committee knows, if the public does not, that the fathers and mothers of some of the boys who are members of the cadet battalion are absolutely denying themselves ordinary necessities of life in order to educate their boys. One cadet officer sells newspapers to help pay for his education. Many of the youngsters in the ranks put in every moment of their time outside of school hours earning money with which to help maintain their homes. The committee is asking the public to take care of these boys.

The plan to send the cadets to San Francisco must not be allowed to fail. No city has ever been offered such an investment in potential good citizenship. No municipality has ever been afforded such an opportunity to place itself in a favorable light before the nation. The eyes of the entire country will be turned toward San Francisco next week. The welcome extended the fleet in southern California was a royal one, but the San Francisco reception will be more royal. And the Salt Lake High school cadets will be in the forefront of it all from the time they arrive until the hour of their departure. The sentimental side of the question is worth considering, too. Admiral Evans will be in San Francisco. He has made a special request that the High school cadets be given a place of honor in the great parade. He has asked that they be designated to act as his personal escort. Appointed to the naval academy from Utah nearly forty-eight years ago at the age of 14 years, he proposes to retire from the service he has honored surrounded by bright-faced, clear-eyed, square-shouldered lads who come from the state that gave him his chance and the nation his services.

Put a proposition like that up to the people of almost any city in the land and they would raise the amount re-

quired, however large, in a day. The little city of Goldfield, Nev., would raise it in an hour. Salt Laker should have raised it not later than the second day of the canvass for funds. The Herald has not lost confidence in the patriotism and public spirit of this people. The need is pressing, the necessity for prompt action is most apparent.

Do not let tomorrow go by without seeing that your name is on the list, anybody's list, for as large a sum as you can possibly spare.

TROUBLES OF THEIR OWN.

Less than a year ago the cockiest, surest aggregation of political hindrances on earth composed the leadership of the Republican party. Cannon and Payne and Dalzell in the house, Aldrich and Allison and Elkins in the senate, had a comfortable little syndicate in charge of all important party operations and had the machinery of organization working so smoothly you could hardly hear the wheels buzz even when they are grinding up some inconsiderate congressman or senator who thought he had a right to a voice in public affairs. They had planned all the arrangements for the presidential succession—until Roosevelt put a crowbar into the machine; they were certain they could make the next president, and they would have laughed at the man who questioned their absolute control of the G. O. P.

And now? Cannon and Payne and Dalzell have practically declared open warfare on the president, and have defeated most of his pet measures by refusing to let them come before the house. Special messages from the White House have been thrown into the wastebasket as fast as read, threats and promises alike have been ignored, and the culminating insult was handed out when the house, under Cannon's direction, passed the battleship bill for only two ships and left out any appropriation for building them.

Meanwhile the fight has extended wherever Republican conventions have been or are to be held. Fairbanks and Cannon have declared for tariff revision immediately after the election, and friends of both are doing their utmost to prevent the nomination of Taft on the first ballot. In the New England states the administration has had hard work to secure any notable proportion of the delegates. Lodge, the president's former spokesman, has had to acknowledge his inability to get things done in the senate to suit Roosevelt, and the old irreconcilables of the senate, who have resented the president's interference in legislative affairs, are getting even as fast as they can.

Aldrich has seen his currency bill slaughtered after it had been amended beyond recognition; Elkins has had hard work getting any sort of results in the line of his desire; Allison is sick and almost out of the running after one of the longest and most influential careers in senate history.

These are only the chief incidents in a session which has demoralized the Republican organization to the point of rout. The trouble began originally when the president determined to name his successor, a move as unwise as it has been disastrous to the party. It has continued from step to step until the president has threatened to use the veto as a means of coercion—a reminder of Cleveland at his worst, and a promise of just such chaos as followed his action.

Republican orators and newspapers have been wont to gloat with joy over the dissensions of the Democrats, but they are so busy now with their own troubles that even the temptation to bait the Democrats has been forgotten in their own feuds. At the present rate of progress it will be hard to tell whether the Chicago convention in session is a prizefight arena, all bouts to a finish, or whether it is a gathering of statesmen formulating plans for a national campaign.

SERIOUS DEFEAT FOR LIBERALS.

Winston Churchill's defeat for reelection from the northwest division of Manchester is a heavy blow to the new liberal ministry, and is likely to affect other bye-elections soon to come. Churchill has just been appointed president of the board of trade in the Asquith cabinet and, following English precedent, has to resign and stand for re-election. He chose his old constituency which he carried by a comfortable, though not large, majority, and was opposed by Joynson Hicks, the unionist, whom he defeated before. The poll showed the unionists had carried the day by a plurality of 429, after one of the fiercest political fights of recent years.

Churchill will stand for election in some other place, of course, but his Manchester overthrow was in a measure a critical test of public opinion, and an indication of the probable support or opposition the new ministry will have. Accepting it as such, the defeat is a serious setback for the party in power, and justifies to some extent the conservative prediction that a general election will be forced before long.

The news reports do not show whether any specific issue was involved in the Churchill contest or not, but in any event it must have been the occasion for criticism of the general government policy and particularly of what is called its socialistic measures. The liquor license bill, too, must have been up for discussion, since North Manchester is a manufacturing district where the public houses are focal centers of political influence, and the brewers have a big stake in such fiscal measures as the government has proposed affecting their interests.

Mr. Asquith, therefore, has before

him a most difficult task. He takes office depending for support upon a coalition of forces which lack cohesion on important questions of policy; the labor members are attached to him solely by the hope of carrying out their program; the Irish members are not in sympathy with him, and have none of the trust in him which Campbell-Bannerman had inspired; the more conservative of the old-line liberals have been startled by the radical measures put forward, and the Rosebery imperialists have adopted a policy of aloofness which makes their support of questionable value.

Altogether, it seems probable that the Asquith ministry will have to face a diminishing majority that will before long force an appeal to the people on the issues outlined in the parliamentary program.

FIXING THE RESPONSIBILITY.

John Sharp Williams, in response to the newspaper publishers' telegram on print paper duty, put the whole situation in a nutshell when he wired back that if the publishers would get Speaker Cannon to recognize Williams or any other member to make a motion, the house would vote to take the bill on the subject from the committee and pass it over their heads.

Nice situation, isn't it? The house is ready to vote for the removal of the duty, but one man, the speaker, refuses to recognize any one to make such a motion as would permit a vote. That is to say, the arbitrary will of one man prevents justice to one of the largest industries in the nation, although a majority of the house stands ready to grant justice.

The gist of this condition is not alone in the favor shown the paper trust by the speaker, nor in the demonstration it affords to the extent to which legislative power is centered in one man's hands; it is a striking example of the wrongs possible under a tariff drawn for and by the trusts, and it promises to focus public attention on the tariff evil as the one great issue of the approaching presidential campaign.

With this simple object lesson before them the people cannot well escape the conviction that conditions are radically wrong with the tariff wherever it affects the predatory trusts; and that the rules of congress need revision when it is possible for one man to defeat the will of the majority by the simple expedient of refusing to see a member who has an undesirable motion to make.

LAST ECHOES OF THE SPRING POEM CONTEST.

To The Salt Lake Herald and Judges in Spring Poem Contest:
Kind Sirs, yours was a gracious deed today!
I thank you far, far more than I can say!
I've never dared to tempt the "Fates" before—
Henceforth, methinks, I'll hesitate no more!
But, hope-inspired, and eager, grasp my pen
To voice the dear responsive "muse" again.
Appreciatively yours,
IVIAN ST. ORME PULVER.
36 U street, Salt Lake.

Salt Lake Herald:
If you will refer to the original type-written copy of the poem, which you awarded second prize in your recent contest, you will find that there are several errors of which I am most anxious to call the one of causing "nestling" birds to sing. Therefore, if it is possible to give space to a correct version, you will greatly oblige.
Respectfully yours,
JESSIE M. ROBINSON.

SPRING IN THE VALLEY.

Sapphire, the Dead Sea as the skies.
And o'er the brown, fresh furrowed earth
The white-winged seagull, screaming,
flies.
The seagull wakes to beautiful birth.
The vale's with blossoms girdled deep.
Mantled with verdure are hillsides steep.
From the King's trail the mountain rivulet
is freed; and in the grassy dells appears
The sweet anemone and golden violet.
With budding oak and willow whispering
near.
While nesting birds do gaily sing
The joyous chorus of the spring.
JESSIE M. ROBINSON.

FIRST MAN KILLED IN WAR.

To The Salt Lake Herald:
Who was the first American to be killed in the Spanish-American war?
INQUIRER.

Ans.—Ensign Worth Bagley of the torpedo boat Albatross, off Cardenas harbor, May 11, 1898.

THE POLITICAL MOTHER GOOSE.

(New York Times)
There was a woman in Washington
Who was so wondrous wise
He jumped into a message bush
And used up all his "Is."
And when he saw his "Is" were out,
With all his energies
He jumped into another bush
And cornered all the "me's."

BRYAN CONDENSES SOLOMON.

(Columbia State.)
William Jennings Bryan has tried his hand at condensing one of the proverbs of Solomon. He has under his special charge the construction, maintenance and operation of the water works and sewer system departments. The superintendents of these two departments and the joint secretary and all employees under the direction of this commissioner.

Another commissioner is designated as "commissioner of streets and public property." He has under his special charge the supervision of all matters relating to the streets, alleys and property belonging to the city, and is charged with the duty of lighting the streets, looking after street cleaning and sanitation, the supervision of street paving, construction and drainage, and seeing that the conditions of the grant of public franchises are complied with.

The city engineer and his assistants, city health physician, superintendent of drugs, health inspectors, city sexton, sidewalk inspector and all employees in these departments are under the direction of this commissioner.

The other, and fourth commissioner, is designated as "police and fire commissioner." He has charge of the enforcement of all police regulations and the general supervision over the police and fire departments. The chief of police, police officers, chief of fire department, firemen, and fire judges and clerk of the corporation court are under the direction of this commissioner.

—corresponding to the city recorder of Kansas City. He is officially designated as mayor-president is closely associated and are usually nominated by him. All officers and employees nominated by the commissioners in charge of the respective departments are elected by a majority vote of the entire board.

The Galveston Plan in Action

What Government by Commission Is and What It Has Done for City Efficiency.

I venture to suggest that there are two things to be done in Galveston, both of which require the highest degree of intelligence. One is that for the solution of the complicated questions that are now before us, government should be simplified in the highest degree. And to simplify is the function of learning. The other is that responsibility shall be fixed, so that the people may know whom to hold responsible for failures to produce results. The fixing of responsibility is a matter for the highest intelligence and courage.—Secretary Elihu Root at Harvard University.

(Kansas City Star.)
Galveston, Tex., April 16.—The city of Galveston, after experiment, has reached the definite conclusion that it has at least partly solved the problem of municipal government with its commission plan—a simple and direct administration of the city's business by a mayor-president and four commissioners elected at large.

Originally, Galveston was governed by a mayor, elected by the voters of the entire city, and twelve aldermen elected by the respective voters of each of the twelve city wards. This was a most unsatisfactory system, and was changed for a plan calling for sixteen aldermen, four elected at large and twelve by wards.

This change was a failure. The number was reduced back to twelve, and the aldermen were all elected at large. This was an improvement, but still unsatisfactory.

On Sept. 8, 1900, the great storm struck Galveston. The old government broke down. The deep water committee, an organization composed of about eighteen business men, upon its own initiative, took up the question of reorganizing the city government from bankruptcy. A sub-committee of three from this organization prepared a new charter embracing the commission plan. This was granted by the Texas legislature.

How It Is Working.
Experience, extending over a period of six and a half years, has proved that the Galveston plan of city government by commission is a success.

There is not a single remarkable about the Galveston plan, or about the men that are directing its municipal government. The city commission is simply a board of directors, elected at large by the qualified voters of the city. It is composed of five practical business men, each fully recognizing the fact that economy and business methods, not politics, should be employed in transacting the business affairs of the city.

The business that is being directed by these five men, as agents for the citizens of Galveston, can be briefly summarized as follows: Purchasing the people with pure, wholesome water, adequate sewerage, efficient police and fire protection, well lighted, clean and well paved streets, drainage, sanitation, public hospital for the sick and a careful management of the city property. The business of the city is divided into four departments, each department being under the charge and direction of a commissioner. These four commissioners and the mayor collectively constitute the city government. The mayor is the president of the board and the executive head of the city government. He has all the rights, powers and duties conferred upon the mayor by the constitution and laws of this state, has the right to veto upon all questions, but has no veto power. Majority rule always prevails.

Dividing the Work.
The commissioners at the first meeting after their election, or as soon thereafter as possible, by a majority vote designate from among their members one or more commissioners to be known as "commissioner of finance and revenue," and under whose direction is placed the offices of city assessor and collector, the city treasurer and the city engineer. He is also charged with the duty of examining into and keeping informed as to the finances of the city, and with the advice and assistance of the other members of the board he prepares the annual budget of the city.

Another commissioner is designated as "commissioner of water works and sewerage." He has under his special charge the construction, maintenance and operation of the water works and sewer system departments. The superintendents of these two departments and the joint secretary and all employees under the direction of this commissioner.

Another commissioner is designated as "commissioner of streets and public property." He has under his special charge the supervision of all matters relating to the streets, alleys and property belonging to the city, and is charged with the duty of lighting the streets, looking after street cleaning and sanitation, the supervision of street paving, construction and drainage, and seeing that the conditions of the grant of public franchises are complied with.

The city engineer and his assistants, city health physician, superintendent of drugs, health inspectors, city sexton, sidewalk inspector and all employees in these departments are under the direction of this commissioner.

The other, and fourth commissioner, is designated as "police and fire commissioner." He has charge of the enforcement of all police regulations and the general supervision over the police and fire departments. The chief of police, police officers, chief of fire department, firemen, and fire judges and clerk of the corporation court are under the direction of this commissioner.

—corresponding to the city recorder of Kansas City. He is officially designated as mayor-president is closely associated and are usually nominated by him. All officers and employees nominated by the commissioners in charge of the respective departments are elected by a majority vote of the entire board.

The mayor, or any commissioner, can be removed from office for official misconduct, drunkenness or incompetency upon a proved charge made before a district judge.

Like a Director's Meeting.
The city charter requires that the board shall meet in regular session at least once a week, and regular officers shall be chosen every Thursday afternoon at 6 o'clock. These meetings are conducted in a dignified, businesslike manner and are free from wrangling, disputes and confusion. The commissioners sit

around a directors' table, the mayor presiding.
The city attorney and the heads of the various departments are required by the city charter to attend all meetings of the board. Little speechmaking is indulged in. Business is transacted promptly, but without any undue haste. All important matters are discussed and differences adjusted in conference. The city attorney has great influence with the commissioners and his advice is freely sought.

"Too many cooks spoil the broth," is an old saying, which can well be applied to a board of twelve or sixteen aldermen. In Galveston it has been clearly proven that four commissioners and a mayor, or a president, can transact the business of the city more expeditiously and with greater harmony.

What Commission Has Done.
The Galveston commission government began Sept. 18, 1901. At that time the city was practically bankrupt; its taxable values were greatly reduced, it owed a heavy floating debt in the city of Galveston, and the city hall, water works, station and some of the fire engine houses were in ruins and the street paving in wretched condition.

One of the first acts of the board was to obtain the services of three eminent engineers, for the preparation of plans for the protection of the city from calamitous overflow. Their report called for a seawall to cost \$1,500,000 and the improvement of the city as an expense of \$2,000,000. The city built the seawall and the city has raised the grade. Galveston county has also issued \$500,000 bonds for its share of the cost of a \$1,400,000 causeway to connect the city with the mainland. Eighty-five per cent of the taxable values of Galveston county is located in the city of Galveston, hence the burden of taxation falls largely upon the city proper.

The city has saved the city proper \$1,400,000 for city purposes in 1907 was \$1.40 and for street and county purposes \$1.16. Valuations for assessing purposes are quite reasonable, and notwithstanding Galveston's experience and accomplishments, its taxes are lower than any large city in Texas.

The next step of the commission was to get the majority of the bondholders to accept 2 1/2 per cent interest, instead of 5 per cent, for a period of five years. The taxpayers were the beneficiaries of this compromise, not the city, as the tax levy was reduced accordingly. Out of current revenues from date of their inauguration into office and up to Feb. 29, 1908, the city commission has paid for the following extraordinary expenses:

Floating debt, inherited from aldermen \$157,000
Brick pavement and sand foundation at \$4 per yard 170,000
Shell roads 185,000
Storm drains 100,000
Electricity for city hall and engine houses, new waterworks station and pumping plant 70,000

Total \$682,000
In securing the services of heads of departments and employees the commissioners have ignored political influence. They have not been swayed by party considerations. Each commissioner has taken a deep personal interest and a pride in the success of his department.

The City Club and the People.
It is true that the commission plan simplifies city government and centralizes responsibility. Under this plan the searchlight of public opinion plays upon the work of each commissioner. If a department is badly managed the commissioner in charge cannot escape censure or blame. Bids must be advertised for in every instance where the expenditure exceeds \$500, and no bonds can be issued without a favorable vote of the taxpayers.

It must be remembered, however, that with a commission or any other plan of government the question of men and of citizenship is highly important. The city government will successfully run itself. Patient labor, personal sacrifice and self-denial, is the price of good government.

When the legislature granted Galveston its new charter there came into existence an organization known as the City club, which declared in its declaration of principles that it was a non-partisan political organization, whose object and aim was to work for the welfare of Galveston. It deals with municipal elections only.

The motto of the City club is, "let the office seek the man." This organization has supported the present city administration from the outset. It included the present mayor and commissioners to become candidates under the promise that they would be relieved of all expense, labor and annoyance incident to the campaign. No employee of the city is permitted to contribute to the campaign fund. It being raised entirely through subscriptions from the business men. The campaign expenses do not exceed \$400, and is confined to advertising, literature and postage.

The organization of this sort is believed in Galveston to be almost essential to obtaining the right men for candidates.

The Work of Reconstruction.
The commission has paid off and canceled \$461,553.70 of the regular bonded debt. It has taken care of very heavy expenses in raising water mains and pipes in the grade raising area and in putting in new sewers in the area. The city has also purchased three new fire engines, one large extension ladder truck, other equipment and new horses. All obligations of the city have been paid in cash, not a dollar being borrowed and not a bond issued, excepting the special issue for grade raising purposes. The city maintains a splendidly equipped public hospital, at a cost of \$100,000.

The city has paid about \$180,000 of its own